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among the Greeks which were closely akin to feudal institutions in the West. One picturesque passage (p. 464) describes the attempt of the unfortunate aviator, who reminds us of "Darius Green".

There is an index of proper names which fortunately includes references to all of those in volume I., as well as in this volume. A subject-index would be of great use; and the value of the work would be enhanced by a chronological table, as the treatment is wholly topical, and by some maps. The work can now be read intelligently only with an atlas constantly at hand, and not infrequently any atlas is unsatisfactory for some of the territory covered in this volume. But as the criticisms have shown, the defects are of minor importance; the work is excellent, far superior to any previous treatment of the subject.

DANA C. MUNRO.

*Documents illustrative of the Continental Reformation.* Edited by Rev. B. J. KIDD, D.D., Keble College. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1911. Pp. xix, 743.)

THIS volume is the first attempt by any scholar in the English-speaking world to present on an elaborate scale sources for the ecclesiastical aspects of the Continental Reformation. The selections run, in point of time, from the flaring-up of the revolt against indulgences down to the death of Calvin; in point of space they cover Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia, German and French Switzerland, France, the Netherlands, Hungary and Poland, and, in pursuance of a happy hint from the late Bishop Stubbs, they embrace even Scotland. The material is divided almost equally between the Lutheran and the Reformed movements; but the main emphasis is properly put on Wittenberg, Zürich, and Geneva. The dominant interest is distinctly Anglican: much space is given to changes in ecclesiastical constitutions and liturgies, as well as to the rise of doctrinal divergences. He who is half disdainful of such details will find in this survival of the sixteenth-century point of view a wholesome corrective; but he will also miss the modern emphasis on social and economic factors.

At first sight the work reminds one of Stubbs's *Select Charters*, minus the glossary. The Latin language predominates, French is well represented, but English, significantly enough, takes the place of German. More inevitable is comparison with Gee and Hardy's *Documents illustrative of English Church History*. Impressed with the usefulness of that collection, Dr. Kidd persuaded the Oxford University Press over a dozen years ago to approve this parallel undertaking; and we now have the slowly matured fruit of his labors. In technique the book is better than Gee and Hardy: the documents are provided with introductory notes which, attenuated as they necessarily are, yet link piece to piece; and the concatenation leads at length to a well-wrought topical index. In subject-matter also the book is more attractive; the extracts are not so largely legal or constitutional; there is more color, more typical

detail, more chance to check up legislative ideals by the dry observations of chroniclers. In one particular, however, the work falls short of its predecessor; whereas Gee and Hardy usually printed their pieces intact, Dr. Kidd leaves out passages very freely; for instance, the dots that signify omissions perforate the thirty-eighth page no less than thirty-four times. How can one draw much from sources, if one must use a sieve? It goes without saying, moreover, that he who reprints sources should find the best texts, no easy matter when the bibliographical tools are as poor as they still are for the sixteenth century. One readily pardons the printing of no. 72 from the abstract in the *Calendar of State Papers Spanish*, and of no. 112 from an abstract by Ranke; but one feels systematic methodical doubt when offered early Latin translations of German originals, such as Seckendorf's version of Melancthon's *Instructions for the Visitors* (no. 96). It is a further shock to find Luther quoted on the basis of Walch (1740-1752), not from the monumental Weimar edition, which has been in process of publication these thirty years; but this lapse may perhaps be explained by the curious fact that at least up to a couple of years ago the Weimar edition was not accessible in any of the libraries of Oxford. The appearance of Dr. Kidd's book is perhaps the sign of the dawning of a new day in England, and serious students of the Reformation will be grateful to its compiler for his laborious and valuable researches.

WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL.

*A Calendar of the Court Minutes, etc., of the East India Company, 1644-1649.* By ETHEL BRUCE SAINSBURY, with an Introduction and Notes by WILLIAM FOSTER. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1912. Pp. xxviii, 424.)

As in previous volumes of this series, already reviewed in this journal, the student finds in this collection careful preparation of the documents, a useful index, and an excellent preface. The material is drawn chiefly from the Court Books of the East India Company, though we find occasional entries from the State Papers Domestic, and from the Home Miscellaneous and the East Indies series of the Public Record Office. The last is now cited as Colonial Office 77. Naturally this volume is important for more than the direct and intimate history of the company, of which, however, only a few phases can be noted.

The situation in the East is not particularly interesting; but the range and increasing variety of the problems involved are suggested in the company's statement of February 8, 1647, that "the trade to the East Indies is settled in the dominions of fourteen sovereign Princes, wherein twenty-three factories are maintained and ninety-two English factors, of all conditions employed. Twenty ships serve these factories, the greater number going from port to port to procure lading for vessels to be dispeeded at the proper season" (p. 188). While "scarcity of